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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and slightly warmer; northerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 48; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 30.

ITS LAST RETREAT.

Not for a long time has that note been piped which now again we hear from Nevada. The Democratic party in the sagebrush state, in convention assembled, demands free coinage of silver; and the so-called Silver Republicans, "fusing" with the Democratic party, call also for free coinage of silver and for "independent bimetalism."

Curiously enough, these persons are not independent bimetallists. What they call independent bimetalism is a single system of monometallic cheap silver currency circulating to the exclusion of gold, and to be used retroactively in the payment of existing obligations made on the gold standard.

Is not that a funny kind of bimetalism which is to be composed of silver dollars containing only about 45 per cent of the actual value of a dollar, and a gold dollar worth more than twice as much as a "free" silver dollar? It is gratifying, however, to note that these benighted brethren did not expend any time explaining or trying to explain how two metals so utterly diverse or apart in commercial value could be made to circulate together concurrently in business of buying and selling. They didn't even mention it. It would have made them too utterly ridiculous.

The silly craze of six to ten years ago seems to have found its last retreat in the deserts of Nevada. This craze will probably be pointed at by historians in future times as the most peculiar and irrational delusion of the modern world. Men who admitted the general principle that the value of a product or commodity depends on the demand of mankind for it and on the amount of supply made an exception of silver—declaring in effect that when it comes to silver value is a figment of the imagination, a fiat of law; and that the ratio of 16 to 1 is a principle of science, a mathematical axiom, or a revelation from heaven. What had vulgar, commonplace demand, what had the law of values, to do with silver—bright, white, beautiful silver; between which and gold the sacred ratio, fixed and invariable, had its immovable place in the eternities?

This remarkable delusion seems no longer to survive except in the great State of Nevada. Population in 1900, 42,355—and diminishing every year.

CARLISLE'S BASIC ERROR.

If Mr. John G. Carlisle had familiarized himself with constitutional history, his Saratoga address might have shed some such light upon the status of annexed territory as his speeches of four and six years ago shed upon the money question. As it is, he is merely darkening counsel by words without knowledge. His utterances are largely contradictory, for at one time he derives power to govern from the variant sources of the power to make war and acquire, and at another time he imputes it to the American Constitution. What he says about the necessary functions of government is admirable, and his point that these apply equally in Eastern and Western hemispheres is a pertinent jog to those Atlantic patriots and traders who welcome Porto Rico but repudiate the Philippines. So far, so good.

The Constitution, as Mr. Carlisle would learn from study of its genesis and nature, or from histories of the British Constitution like those of Professor Stubbs and Hannis Taylor, is not the source but the mere record of the safeguards and privileges which have grown up with the evolution of the English-speaking race. Trial by jury is not secured by the Constitution, but by the custom of our ancestors reaching back over 1000 years. The foundations of Anglo-Saxon constitutions, written or unwritten, British or American, were laid in Germany's forests in ancient times, and the first chapter of American constitutional government is the monograph of Tacitus—De moribus Germanorum.

Our Federal Constitution was made for the states. The only thing that can extend it in its completeness to annexed territory is its erection into states. Yet even this formal act of admission is on all fours with a multitude of statutes which Congress may enact extending certain portions of the Constitution over accessions. The Supreme Court has uniformly held that the provisions of the Constitution must be specifically applied by Congress to territory before they apply, and this rule has chiefly arisen and gained reaffirmation through the natural rise of revenue questions. No important and vital grant of the Constitution belongs to the territories by virtue of the mere process of acquisition. Such show of representative government as they have, a speaking but not voting delegate in Congress, etc., is barren of any actual power in electing a President or a Congress, even a local Governor to rule over them. Congress, in which they have no voice, enacts their laws, and the President, whom they have no part in choosing, is, through his appointees, their Executive.

Mr. Carlisle grievously errs, therefore, in his dictum that "the Constitution extends wherever our boundaries extend," and that Porto Rico and the Philippines "could not become domestic for one purpose and foreign for another." Through all our history the Constitution has had to wait for its extension for the act of Congress; and our several anpexations have all passed through the stage of being foreign for some purposes and domestic for others. In practice, as in theory, the rule has been most beneficent; for no one would complain more loudly than these "proprio vigore" enthusiasts if the privileges conferred by the Constitution upon the states and their citizens had instantly devolved upon the Porto Ricans and Filipinos. The obligation of dealing justly by these peoples, in government and in trade, is a weighty one and inescapable; but it rests not with the Constitution itself, nor with the interpreting tribunal, but upon the people of the United States as a political body in their representative capacity; that is, it rests with Congress. The governmental fabric of British or American civilization, as embodied in various writings, customs, common law, precedents and traditions, is a deeper and more vital thing than any formal document of its record or attestation. Some of its details are in the fifteen articles and some are not, nor are those that are any more binding than those that are not. Our written Constitution is a well-spun garment about the flesh and blood and bones of the real constitution, unwritten, flexible, growing. Who mistakes the garment for the vital thing is a constitutional authority without value, a superficial student only, a blind guide.

SECRETARY SHAW'S EXPEDIENT.

Wall street is disposed to rejoice and buy more stocks upon the strength of Secretary Shaw's new device for currency inflation. Wall street may be right, but its fallibility has often been proven. It is doubtful how much permanent good will result from the new undertaking; and at any rate the conditions of the problem are so obscure as to make the outcome determinable only by time and perhaps also by the stress of panic.

On its face the device is strictly within the law, simple and so hopeful in possibilities that one can only wonder why it was not thought of before. The National banking act sets no time limit upon the taking out of new circulation. In practice the process has been exasperatingly slow and perfectly futile for relief of currency famines, owing merely to the mechanical difficulties of printing the notes, exchanging them for bonds, shipping and signing them. The Secretary proposes to eliminate this delay by arranging in advance for conditional or tentative orders, under which notes for the applying banks shall be printed and ready for immediate delivery upon presentation of the securing bonds. It appears that a number of banks have expressed a willingness to make such an arrangement, have indeed given the preliminary orders, and the notes will soon be ready for the first emergency that arises.

The limitations of the plan very readily suggest themselves. Its success must depend altogether upon the alacrity with which the banks respond, and the stubborn though melancholy fact is that reluctance to take out circulation is very persistent. The record is that though under the law our National banks are entitled to a total volume of $700,000,000, and though additional encouragement was afforded for inflation by the terms of the gold-standard reform act of March 14, 1900, yet today the circulation stands at $358,000,000, or a little more than half of the permissible maximum. It is difficult to avoid the inference, therefore, that this hesitation will continue to prevail, and prevent the reported glad co-operation of the banks from reaching any considerable proportions. No bank is going to take out any great volume of notes unless it sees a certain and peculiar profit to itself in the act. Bankers do not operate for the general welfare, any more than boarding-house runners do, or plumbers. If they did, they would not forever stand, ignorant and inert, across the path of currency and banking reform.

The Secretary says his plan looks to the relief of the money market in event of a possible stringency. Now, while it is true that the device suggested could be utilized in any ordinary rigidity of the money market, to beneficial ends, yet it is the history of all currency famines of serious moment that when currency is scarce all agencies of its issue and distribution begin to harden their clutch upon it. The very anxiety of the commercial world to obtain funds induces the banks to hold on to them. The history of 1893 is still fresh in mind, and it is simple truth to say that accessions of note circulation to New York banks in exchange for bonds would have alleviated the situation little if any. Such banks as had bonds or other irreproachable securities to sell could get all the currency they wanted. There was money enough. The difficulty was with credit. Financial stringencies that cry for relief of any magnitude belong with crises and not mere currency stringencies. Trade activity is coming more and more to be met with commercial paper of various device and less and less with "coin of the realm."

Another limitation upon the capacity of the Secretary's device is the provision of the banking act which limits the retirement of circulation. Assistant Secretary Allen talks about imparting "elasticity" to the currency. It is an unwarranted use of the term. A currency that expands readily and contracts slowly and vexatiously is not elastic any more than a handful of dough is elastic. It is not a violent assumption to impute the present inflexibility of our banking circulation to the restrictions upon withdrawals. They are still in force. They are known to the banks through unpleasant experience. They will exert a restraining influence now and a still more restraining influence after these special issues are once taken out and sought to be retired. An elastic currency is not within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury, though he combined the patriotism of Stanton, the genius of Manning, the diplomacy of Gage. The obligation lies heavy and portentous at the door of Congress; and there it will lie till Congress musters the courage and the decision to take it up.

There is another thing which one would fain if one could ignore. That is that this enterprise adds another to the list of mutual undertakings between the Treasury and the banks, whose history is anything but reassuring. There is a distinct popular antipathy toward these friendly agreements. It thrives on ignorance to some extent; but it is grounded in a wholesome distrust of special privileges, and whether right or wrong it is a dangerous thing to arouse. It is the safe way in matters of so grave moment and delicacy and far-reaching possibilities of mischievous abuse, to avoid all appearance of evil. This popular sentiment has been antagonized by apparent favoritism in allotment of Government deposits to banks, in the private sale of bonds to J. P. Morgan and others, and in the purchase of certain property from one of the leading banks of New York. However those transactions may have been defended on grounds of thrift, it is safe to say the memory of them is occasion of more pain than pride to the principal actors in them. There is no evidence of any improper procedure in the Treasury's latest bargain with certain "of the larger banks in the principal cities." But it may easily afford the basis of such hostile criticism as will make the embarrassment of the enterprise greater than its contribution to financial ease.

LESS MEAT AND MORE JOHNNY-CAKE.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, predicts that the large corn crop will bring about a reduction in the price of beef. This is pleasant reading for the town folk who have meat to buy, but not so agreeable to the farmer who has beef cattle he intends to sell this Winter. There is little reason to believe, however, that Mr. Wilson's prediction will be fulfilled by reason of the facts he mentions. The great rise in the price of beef has not been due to a scarcity of feed with which to fatten cattle so much as to a scarcity of cattle. The rise in the price of beef has been out of all proportion to the advance in the cost of fattening. During the hard times farmers sold off every beef animal they could spare in order to get money to carry them along. When the price offered for cattle began to advance, they continued to sell. In this way large numbers of cows which should have been kept for breeding purposes were sold to the butcher and the means of cattle production was lessened. Multiplication of cattle is a slow process, especially when the price of veal tempts a farmer to kill heifer calves which should be raised. The constant and rapid extension of the cultivated area is driving the large herds of cattle from the range and cutting off this source of supply. Abundance of feed may increase the supply of beef somewhat, but it is hardly to be expected that the relation of supply and demand will by this means be changed enough to make any material reduction in the price which the farmer receives or the consumer must pay for his meat.

The greater cost of meat may and should result in a lessened consumption of that article. As compared with many other foods, meat is very expensive. Thus, as shown by bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, the corn meal which can be purchased for 25 cents contains ten times the quantity of food materials that are found in the sirloin steak that can be purchased at the same price. People are likely to find out that it is cheaper to eat cornmeal in the form of old-fashioned brown bread, or "Johnnycake" than to eat it in the form of beef. With the same expenditure of money, a man receives seven times as much food materials in milk, eight times as much in wheat flour, five times as much in beans, and twenty times as much in potatoes as he does in sirloin steak. In these prosperous times no able-bodied and industrious man need go without all the meat he wants, but the man who desires to economize may do so by reducing his meat bill. Many have done this, and will continue to do so, by which means the demand for meat will tend to accommodate itself to the supply.

GROWTH OF THE JEWS.

In 1890 the United States contained only 130,000 persons who professed Judaism, but in 1900 the number in this country was estimated at 1,058,135. In the past year about 40,000 have landed at the port of New York. The increase of the Jews in Germany for the past ten years has been but a little over 3 per cent, and the inference is clear that Germany has been losing her Jews to America by emigration. Many Jews have come, too, from Russia, from Austria-Hungary and from Roumania. The United States has today double the number of Jews residing in Germany, nearly one-third as many as there were in Russia in 1890, and within about half a million as many as there are in Austria-Hungary. We now have twenty times as many Jews as France, while Roumania has about one-third as many as there are in the United States. As a home for the Jewish race, America now ranks second to the Continent, but in 1890 it was surpassed by both Asia and Africa. Over one-half of the race in this country live in the City of New York. They are distinctively a commercial people, and seldom engage in agriculture. Originally the Jews were an agricultural people, were herdsmen, shepherds, tillers of the soil, and were formidable soldiers.

The characteristics of the Jew of today have been artificially imposed upon him by centuries of persecution. In Europe he was prohibited by law from cultivating the soil; he could not be a soldier; he could not hold a civil office; he was driven to trading pursuits, and he is what he is today by the pressure of centuries of persecution. These civil disabilities of the Jews were not extinct under law in England until about sixty-five years ago. As late as 1831 Macaulay made a powerful argument for the extinction of the civil disabilities of the Jews. It was not until 1857 that a Jew could be admitted to Parliament without taking the oath "on the faith of a Christian," which he could not in conscience take. Napoleon was the first great Frenchman to grant toleration and equality of civil rights to the Jews, and many men of that blood have risen to distinction among the statesmen of France. There is considerable disgusting race hostility to the Jews in some parts of Germany, but they are influential with the government and were always treated by Bismarck and Emperor Frederick with respect, for as bankers and merchants many of them have risen to distinction, while in philology, medicine, literature and art they hold high rank.

The Jews are a prolific race, and their death rate is small, even in the slums of New York. In Manchester, England, the infant mortality for the whole city is 198 per 1000, while in the Jewish district it is but 124. The superior power of the Jews to resist disease is due something to the fact that centuries of persecution has killed off the weaklings and something to the restraints of the Hebrew religion. The meat they eat is inspected, and the use of intoxicants is very moderate. So favorable are the free institutions of America to the growth of the Jew in wealth and happiness that Adolph Benjamin advises his fellow-Jews to dismiss Zionism as a dream and concentrate their strength in this country, and this advice is likely to be heeded by a people who are coming here in numbers so great that the Jewish population of New York has grown from about 45,000 in 1881 to over 600,000 in 1902. In 1899 the immigration of Jews into the United States was 37,488; in 1900 it was 60,764; in 1901 it was 58,083; in 1902 it was 57,786, or a total of Jewish immigration in four years of 214,041. This immigration came almost wholly from Russia, Austria-Hungary and Roumania. According to the Jewish World, every fourth person in the Borough of Manhattan is a Jew.

It is an interesting question what effect the free institutions and associations of America will have upon the Jews. A Jewish physician of New York City, Dr. Fishberg, in a magazine article observes a tendency on part of the younger Hebrews "to adopt the social habits and customs of life of their Gentile neighbors in one respect, viz., they are more given to intemperate drinking than formerly." There is some tendency among intelligent Jews to fraternize with Unitarians and agnostics, due probably to the fact that neither by Unitarians nor by agnostics is Jesus worshiped as God.

The English courts in the famous Taff-Vale case decided that a labor union having funds was liable for damages in suits at law brought by employers whose business had been injured by measures ordered by that union. This decision threatened entirely to outlaw the strike, since no strike was possible without inflicting some injury upon employers. Following this decision a suit was brought by seventy-four coal companies against the South Wales Miners' Confederation, damages to the amount of $500,000 being claimed by the companies because under the direction of the council of the federation its members had stopped work on certain days. The attorneys for the companies contended that the federation council had advised or persuaded the men to stop work, and was therefore liable for any injury done the business of the plaintiffs. The attorneys for the defendants argued that the federation council was endeavoring honestly to protect and serve the interests of the men, and had given them honest advice with no malice toward the employers. The Judge decided the case against the corporations, holding that what the defendants did was nothing else than to advise and direct the men without malice toward the companies. If this decision is not reversed, it will operate as a check upon the extreme consequences of the Taff-Vale decision, for it can be argued in most labor controversies that the union acts as an adviser and director of its members and without malice toward employers. Of course, if a union can be made liable under the Taff-Vale decision for all damages to employers in a strike, then all labor organization would be paralyzed and every striker would be practically an outlaw.

The Ohio Legislature, now in extra session, is engaged in framing a new municipal code for the government of the cities and villages of the state. The preliminary draft of the proposed code makes the Mayor, Auditor, Treasurer, members of the Council, president of the Council, as well as the Board of Public Service, elective for terms of three years. A non-partisan Board of Public Safety, consisting of four members and having charge of the police and fire departments, is to be appointed by the Mayor. No place is to be classed as a city unless it has at least 10,000 inhabitants. All other places are to be known as villages and townships. The City Council is to consist of nine members, three to be elected at large, with one additional Councilman for each 15,000 inhabitants over 10,000, one in every five to be elected at large. This proposed code provides that the tax rate in any city cannot exceed 10 mills, and in a village 5 mills, in any one year, unless a higher rate is authorized by a two-thirds vote of the electors. City Councils can grant franchises, but not for terms longer than twenty-five years, and at the end of each ten-year period the Council can regulate the rate of fare and price of such public service.

More abject creatures than the perpetually starving but never quite starved Indians on the Navajo reservation, in Southern Utah, can hardly be imagined. Instead of giving these Indians scanty rations from year to year, not enough to allay their hunger, but still enough to keep them alive on a drouth-stricken reservation, why not irrigate their lands and make them raise their own supplies? The present hand-to-mouth method, the Government representing the hand intermittently stretched out and the Indians the gaping, ever-unsatisfied mouth, is discredited by thrift, the country over. It is off of a piece with the British policy that sends a relief ship to Labrador once a year with provisions enough to barely keep the wretched fisher folk on those barren shores from starving until the next season, when it would be better economy and better humanity to transport them bodily to some more habitable spot where they might provide for themselves by their labor. Either the Navajo reservation lands should be made fertile by irrigation or they should revert back to the coyote and desolation. Their present management is both foolish and wasteful.

The review of the claim of Mrs. Waggoner for the reward offered by the State of Oregon for the return, dead or alive, of David Merrill to the prison authorities at Salem, is carefully considered and logical. The claimant should, however, be reimbursed for her outlay, and perhaps be given a reasonable bonus for performing a very disagreeable service. This will probably come in due time and through proper measures. She certainly should not be out anything on the venture, and most women would consider it worth at least the price of a Winter bonnet, and choose it herself, to stumble on to such a grewsome, noisome object in the woods, as was the body of Merrill when Mrs. Waggoner discovered it.

PRESIDENT AND TARIFF REFORM.

New York Evening Post.

Every day's developments make it plainer that the issue of tariff revision is one which comes home most closely to the people in all parts of the country during this year's campaign, and which is to be chiefly discussed by candidates for Congress. The present situation illustrates again the truth of the principle upon which the Evening Post has repeatedly laid stress, that it is the people, and not the politicians, who make issues, and who settle what shall be the burning question. The managers of the Republican party were and are strongly opposed to discussing the tariff this year, and the leaders of the Democrats in Congress during the last session were slow to see the opportunity which the Bourbonism of their opponents had offered them.

The most striking proof of the overshadowing importance of this issue yet afforded is furnished by the action of the Idaho Republican state convention. This body met just after the Republican Secretary of the Treasury had informed the Nation that there is no warrant for the theory adopted by the Iowa Republicans that the tariff may "shelter monopoly," and had argued that it is a bad thing to talk about revision, because it is likely to "paralyze business." Yet the convention declared boldly and clearly for this policy, announcing that "we favor a revision of the tariff, without unreasonable delay, which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly, and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection"; and giving this reason for the demand—"that many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy, and the American manufacturer has entered the market of the world, and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of all other countries."

The Idaho Republicans did not adopt this clear-cut deliverance because they want to snub Secretary Shaw, or to break with such other party leaders in Congress as Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Cannon, of Illinois, and Senator Hanna, of Ohio, who agree with the Secretary. They did it only because they had to take this stand in order to have any chance of carrying their state this year. Idaho, like other Rocky Mountain States, went for Bryan by a tremendous majority in 1896, his vote being 23,192, and McKinley's only 6314; but by 1900 there had been such a readjustment of party lines in the larger population that, on a total poll nearly twice as large, Bryan's vote was only 29,414, while McKinley's rose to 27,198, and in the Congressional fight the fusion nominee had a plurality of but 1227 over the Republican candidate. As the tide appears to have continued running in favor of the Republicans since 1900, there should be a good chance of the party's carrying the state this year—provided it does not affront public sentiment. It was clear that the Democrats would advocate tariff revision, and there was nothing for the Republicans to do but commit their candidate for Congress (the state has only one Representative) to a radical position; so we have the thoroughgoing demand for revision, and even the open sneer at the "infant-industry" humbug.

The Idaho incident is only the most impressive of many signs that the leaven of tariff reform is at work in the Republican party to a degree entirely unsuspected by the managers, and extremely disagreeable to them. The insistence of the Iowa state convention that the tariff may "shelter monopoly," and that such shelter ought to be removed, was another evidence of the same widespread feeling and earnest conviction in a "Republican stronghold." So is the illuminating contest over the party nomination for Congress in the Minnesota district now represented by Mr. Tawney, which has forced the sitting member to bid for support not only by pledging himself to support the President in his effort to promote reciprocity with Cuba, but also by promising, if again elected, to "work for a revision along the line of a reduction of duties, including a reduction of the duty on lumber"; while his chief rival for the nomination pledges himself specifically to support the removal of all duties upon lumber, and generally to "favor a reduction of the present tariff duties to meet new conditions and to afford larger opportunities and greater benefits to the consumers."

While public interest in this question is obviously more general and keen beyond the Alleghanies than in the eastern part of the country, there are indications in New York and New England that Republicanism is disturbed by the issue even in those states most strongly wedded to the protective system. Our Boston correspondent yesterday called attention to the growing agitation among the shoe and leather interests of New England for a removal of the duty on hides, which they find it increasingly hard to endure. Still more significant was the recent breach in the American Protective Tariff League, which has its headquarters in New York City. When the question of Cuban reciprocity became acute, the board of managers held a meeting, and a majority, with characteristic stupidity, decided that the league must oppose any such measure, because its constitution declares the object of the body to be the protection of American labor by a tariff on imports "which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor." Thereupon Cornelius N. Bliss, who was one of the founders of the league, and its president for seven years, resigned from the board of managers, and five other members of the league went out with him on the same issue.

Sooner or later the lines must be drawn between those Republicans, on the one hand, like Secretary Shaw, Representatives Grosvenor and Cannon, and Senator Hanna, who regard it as unwise and dangerous even to agitate the question of tariff revision; and, on the other, those in the East, the Middle and the Farther West, who frankly admit that the existing schedules teem with intolerable abuses, and that radical reform is absolutely essential. Moreover, the time is steadily approaching when President Roosevelt will have to take his position openly and plainly with one side or the other.

All of Mr. Roosevelt's prepossessions and tendencies must incline him to take the side of the progressives against the Bourbons in this "irrepressible conflict." That the masses of the Republican party would gladly and overwhelmingly support him in such a stand on the larger issue may safely be inferred from the results of the contest in Kansas on the smaller issue of Cuban reciprocity. Senator Burton and Representative Curtis opposed the President in this matter at Washington, and sought the indorsement of the people when they went home. In the 100 and more counties of the state there have not been three Republican conventions which sustained them, even their home counties condemning them; and Mr. Curtis, who set out with high hopes of securing election to the other seat in the Senate by the next Legislature, has only five candidates instructed for him out of the 83 thus far nominated. "It grows more apparent every day," says the Leavenworth Times, "that the people of Kansas are a unit in standing by the President." But Mr. Roosevelt had to make the issue on Cuban reciprocity, as he did by his special message, before the people could stand by him, and he will have to do the same thing about the larger question of tariff-protected trusts, or take his position with the Bourbons.

Small Things That Count.

Omaha Bee.

The Standard Oil trust has advanced the price of gasoline one cent a gallon. That would seem very insignificant. The railroads proposed to advance the wheat rate one cent per 1000 pounds. That also seems a trifling increase. But when these pennies all drop into the corporation slot, they will mount into the millions and millions.

AND ONLY TWO DAYS ARE LEFT.

New York Sun.

About this time look out for unexpected legacies and inheritances; also seek for hidden gold and hermit rich relations. So Zadkiel and Raphael and all first-class almanac makers should and probably do advise. August is a wealth month and loves surprise parties. Tuesday we began our full list of contemporary hermits with the Solitary of Eariville, an admirable eremite who hid thousands of dollars in old hop sacks, boxes and rubber boots. He lived alone and on little or nothing for 20 years or so accumulating coin and currency and bank books for his own delectation and the ultimate happiness of his heirs. A man of treasure and a treasure of a man. All judicious schemes of life should include a well-to-do miserly relative or a supposedly poor relation who fares meanly and "cuts up rich." Hasty moralists affect to scorn such people. From the point of view of posterity they are necessary and helpful; if not the salt of the earth, they are at least a good fat lump of its sugar.

Our next lonely provider for posterity is Peter Anderson, "the hermit prospector of Park City," Utah. Peter died in his cabin this week or last, presumably of starvation. He was a little too self-sacrificing and trained too fine. He had $1700 in cash hidden and $10,000 in the banks. His relatives in Sweden will be able to buy pretty mourning rings. Let us not be duped by conventional prejudices. Surely this man was an altruist; and is it not better to gladden than to sadden your relations?

The recluse of Port Emsley, Ontario, is no more. He was an ingenious fellow and put $1000 in his ash barrel. He was self-denying and restricted his fare to just about enough to keep alive. He left $25,000. He might have been reckless and have left nothing. Some must save and some must spend; so runs the world away. A blessing, say we, on Daniel Dancer, and all later or earlier misers and thrifty hermits. No well-regulated family is complete without one.

Mrs. Martha S. Hill, of Milwaukee, was digging in her backyard, a praiseworthy form of exercise. In the course of her excavations she found 25 bottles, almost a natural deposit in that part of Wisconsin. They contained not beer, but the price of many beers, $1000 in coin and paper, there stored by a man whose name it is a merit to write, Dr. Casper Scheurman, who died three years ago, was a great burier, not of people, but of money, and is known to have interred at least $10,000 in the last 15 years of his life. His widow wants this $1000. Naturally Mrs. Hill will not give up without a struggle this trophy of her spade. Thus by the forethought of a subtle leech there are great expectations among the Milwaukee lawyers. Wasn't Mrs. Hill indiscreet in revealing her discovery? Gold in the Milwaukee backyard should be regarded as the reward paid by some buccaneer of the lakes to him or her who has the luck or patience to unearth it.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dickons, wife of an oyster planter in Stillwell's Lane, Canarsie, has just heard that a sheep-raising uncle has been kind enough to die and leave her one-fifth of his estate of $3,000,000. No trouble in his life and a benediction in his death. May all uncles take him for a model! And $600,000 is a very nice pearl in an oyster. To have a little and then to see $600,000 raining on you from Australia; there is a happy lot for you! Riches have wings, sure enough; and Fortune is a lady with a genius for the sudden.

Have you any uncles in the antipodes or California or hermitages? Have you dug your backyard lately? Take down Mr. Poe's "Gold Bug." Look up your genealogy. August is your month.

Who Beheaded Charles I?

Harper's Magazine.

In the burial register of Whitechapel, under the year 1649, is the following entry: "June 21st. Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary lane. This Brandon is held to be the man who beheaded Charles the First."

A less distinguished candidate for the infamy was one William Howlett, actually condemned to death after the Restoration for a part he never played, and only saved from the gallows by the urgent efforts of a few citizens who swore that Brandon did the deed. Brandon was not available for retribution. He had died in his bed six months after Charles was beheaded, and had been hurried ignominiously into his grave in Whitechapel churchyard. As public executioner of London he could hardly escape his destiny; but it is said that remorse and horror shortened his days. In his supposed "Confession," a tract widely circulated at the time, he claims that he was "feached out of bed by a troop of horse" and carried against his will to the scaffold. Also, that he was paid £30, all in half-crowns, for the work, and had "an orange stuck full of cloves and a handkerchief out of the King's pocket." The orange he sold for 10 shillings in Rosemary lane.

The New Maine.

Chicago Tribune.

It is now four years and a half (February 15, 1898) since the sinking of the old Maine in Havana harbor helped to precipitate the war with Spain. Its namesake is many times greater in power. It is faster by more than a knot, notwithstanding its tremendous mass and heavy battery. It is twice as big. The old Maine had a displacement of 6980 tons; the new Maine has a displacement of 12,600 tons. The old Maine lies rusting away in Cuban waters, and the precise method of its destruction may never clearly be known. The new Maine will speedily be in commission, swiftest, handsomest and strongest of its class. Long may it last to "sail the ocean blue," for it carries not only the flag of a new world power, but the memories of a tragedy which contributed toward making this Nation a world power.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Rev. Albert Arnold Bennett, long a missionary in Japan, will soon take charge of the department of practical missions at Colgate University.

Count Leo Tolstoi is anxious to return to his estates, but cannot get permission to leave St. Petersburg, where he is constantly under police surveillance.

The public gynecological wards in the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, have recently been enriched by a donation of $10,000 made by Dr. Howard A. Kelly.

Anton Ambrose, who is touring the anthracite region for the purpose of affording relief to the Slavonians, says he has $58,000 for distribution among them. Mr. Ambrose is president of the National Slavonic Society.

Judges Steele and Simpson, of Minneapolis, are charged with violating the game laws of Minnesota by shooting chickens out of season, and warrants have been issued for their arrest, the complainant being the State Game Warden.

A colored physician of high character and skill, Dr. Samuel Patterson Stafford, has received the appointment of Government physician at the Yakima Indian reservation, State of Washington. He is the first member of his race to be thus honored.

William C. Whitney is taking a great interest in rehabilitating the Adirondack region as a game preserve. He has recently shipped 20 elk to the woods, there to be released. They will be protected from slaughter for several years, and the herd will probably number many hundreds before the hunters are permitted to kill any of them.

Chow Yu Kwan, the president of the Sam Yup Society of San Francisco, has assumed the place and honors of Ho Yow, the Chinese Imperial Consul to that city. Chow Yu Kwan, who is comparatively little known, was appointed last week as the temporary successor of Ho Yow, and as the regular successor to that gentleman will not be appointed for a year or two the present appointee will have practically all the honors of the office.

All sorts of people get into politics. A. H. Jackson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio district, was a plowboy in his youth, then became a street auctioneer and a circus manager and proprietor, finally settling down as a manufacturer of bustles. To this business he added all sorts of women's underwear, and has become wealthy and ambitious of political distinction. He is liberal with his money and very popular.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Who owns the street? Why, possession is nine points in the law.

Oom Paul Kruger is getting to be just as big a stuffed prophet as any ex-President.

Miles will be permitted to inspect the Philippines to show him why he wasn't needed.

King Alfonso needs to be spanked just as does any boy 16 years old. That's the whole trouble, King or no King.

Whenever we see one of those flounced, ice cream Summer girls, we wonder how much was washed by herself.

The only indictment against Hell-Roaring Jake is that he couldn't conquer the savages of Samar without making them feel it.

Unless we are interrupted before we get to it, we should like to ask if anybody is going to pull down those Buffalo Bill posters.

Professor Andrews is now the man who stigmatizes bachelors as degenerates. The professor talks in order to hear other people talk.

It's not that we are so slow about the fireboat, the fair site and the Alaska steamship line, but that time flies so fast we don't know it's going.

Colombia will insist that Nicaragua explain or fight. The entente cordiale between the nations is perfect, however, and even if they get to fighting, no actual collision is expected to occur between them.

The case of entangled marriage relationship in Kansas hardly equals the case in Oregon, where the man married the mother of his father's wife and became the father of his own father, and the grandfather of his father's children.

The war between the Army and the Navy on the Atlantic Coast is of a kind that would be approved by the Irishman in "Prairie Flower," the Oregon romance. "Barrin' the shootin'," said Pat, "and the danger attindin' it, it's mesilf that woukin't mind being a soldier at all, at all."

There are three flaws in that story about the German Crown Prince and the American girl. In the first place the girl is not an heiress. In the second place, she is not an actress, and has no intention of going on the stage. And in the third place, even if she were an heiress, the Prince doesn't need the money. We wonder that anybody ever credited the story.

Mark Twain believes that Funston's "drag" in Denver had "Huckleberry Finn" excluded from the Denver Library. He believes Funston "has it in for him" for the way he served up the General in ridicule. Caesar had his Brutus, Charles had his Cromwell, Aguinaldo had his Funston, and so now has poor Mark Twain, because he did not profit by their example.

There is a plentiful lack of comprehension of American affairs in comments of the German press. The writers suppose a general election pending in this country and say that President Roosevelt is out making "election speeches." But even if he were making "election speeches," it's a great deal better than an Emperor's delivering poor sermons and imprisoning dissenters for lese majeste.

Labor leaders say they won't have arbitration because it would compel men to work against their will, and, therefore, would be slavery; and employers say they won't have arbitration because that would start with recognition of the labor unions. Arbitration, consequently, seems distant. The only thing that employers and unions agree upon is that they can't agree.

W have had the opinion of Mr. Henry Watterson on Mr. Grover Cleveland and on Mr. William Jennings Bryan. No doubt the country would pause to read what Messrs. Cleveland and Bryan could say about Watterson, if they would unmuzzle. But inasmuch as Cleveland has been President and Bryan has been candidate for President, they, perhaps, think Watterson should go and get a reputation.

Mr. Jim Hill pauses from his labors in controlling two transcontinental railroads to express the opinion that there is no need of an isthmus canal, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller sees opportunity in the increasing coolness of the evenings and mornings to remark that it is quite possible to heat a good-sized room with an oil stove. Great things are only little things when they line up beside great men.

The worst of men have friends and admirers. It is related that after Nero's fall, when his statues and monuments were torn down by order of the Senate, and every mark of dishonor was accorded to his memory, some unknown friend went at night to his grave and strewed it with flowers. Has any one been out to the prison cemetery to see whether flowers have been strewn upon the last resting place of the late Mr. Tracy?

A few of Portland's citizens who are of an artistic temperament have their stores and buildings decorated with some resplendent posters advertising the respective merits of the numerous shows that have visited this city recently. Many of these posters were taken down by the police, but nevertheless there are some which adorn various prominent places in the down-town district. The habit that has been acquired in this city of resisting the general march of improvement is thought by some to be a noble characteristic, hence the banners remain. Is the reader of this one of those with an artistic temperament?

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Defined.—"Papa, what is a man of one idea?" "Any man, my son, who has an idea that differs from yours."—Chicago Tribune.

"Is the manager up-to-date?" "Up-to-date! Why, he's just introduced a game of ping-pong in the balcony scene in 'Romeo and Juliet'!"—Tit-Bits.

Hopeless.—"They say Miss Newrich's education has been sadly neglected." "I should say it has. Why, that girl can't even play ping-pong."—Harper's Bazar.

The Usual Thing.—Stranger—How did this out-of-the-way place ever get the reputation of being a health resort? Native—Why, my dear sir, at least three prominent men have died here.—Chicago Daily News.

Might Have Been Worse.—"I know who he is. He wuz married to Lucy Johnson." "Oh! Dat marriage didn't turn out good, did it?" "Oh, it wa'n't so bad. He's payin' her fo' dollahs a week al'mony."—Puck.

Artistic.—"She is very artistic," said the impressionable youth. "Yes," answered the man with the steely eye, "she is one of the sort of girls who think a bunch of hand-painted daisies are more important on a dinner-plate than an omelette."—Washington Star.

His Compliment.—"Ordinarily," he remarked, "people should never speak of any subject with which they are not reasonably conversant. But of course, he hastened to add, "the rule does not apply to you. I would not think of so limiting your conversation." And he wondered why she did not seem to be pleased.—Chicago Evening Post.